

DPLE: Jascha He...
80 in 1...

Violin virtuoso Jascha He...
a touring recital at the
Chandler Pavilion in Los
Angeles. At the end, he offered a
final encore. An escort com-
munist party. In 1978, two
appearances at the Uni-
versity of Southern California.
He continues to tour over-
seas, which he will do again
this year. He has been invited
to perform at the National
Concert Hall in Beijing
since 1978. No one knows
where he will go next.
He has kept his electric auto-
mobile, which was given to him
by a friend, who has since
been largely withdrawn to
his home in Beijing.
"It's not what I want," he
told a reporter. "I started early
and lasted until quite late
ago. That was it. I have
kept my car because it
wasn't what I wanted." He
has a new one, which he doesn't
know what it is.

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE M

0,169

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1981

Afghanistan	5,000 Dm.	Iraq	125 Gold	Nigeria	100,000
Angola	15 S.	Ireland	15,000	North Korea	4,000,000
Armenia	1,000 Dr.	Italy	400,000	Congo	4,000,000
Argentina	1,000 Dr.	Japan	400,000	Portugal	40,000
Aruba	20 B.F.	Korea	400,000	Costa Rica	4,000
Australia	20 B.F.	Liberia	1,000	South Africa	4,000
Austria	20 B.F.	Lebanon	400,000	Rib	4,000
Azerbaijan	20 B.F.	Lesotho	400,000	Spain	70,000
Bahrain	20 B.F.	Lebanon	400,000	Turkey	100,000
Bangladesh	20 B.F.	Liberia	400,000	United Arab Emirates	1,000,000
Barbados	20 B.F.	Lesotho	400,000	United Kingdom	1,000,000
Bolivia	20 B.F.	Liberia	400,000	United States	4,000,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	20 B.F.	Liberia	400,000	Venezuela	4,000,000
Bulgaria	20 B.F.	Liberia	400,000	Zambia	4,000,000
Burma	20 B.F.	Liberia	400,000	Zimbabwe	4,000,000
Burkina Faso	20 B.F.	Liberia	400,000		

Established 1887

Despite Polemics, U.S. Said to Plan Links With Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials said that despite the message uttered by President Ronald Reagan last week about the Union, plans are being made for resuming discussions with Moscow on key arms control issues.

He did so, however, after the warnings from the Soviet Union, and other Western countries had intervened militarily in the past, this would likely make clear arms control talks impossible.

Attention has been focused on Mr. Haig's remarks on Wednesday accusing the Soviet Union of supporting international terrorism around the world, and on Mr. Reagan's comments in his news conference that the Soviet Union has viewed detente as a one-way street and that Moscow had deserved the right "to commit any crime, to cheat, to lie," to further its goals of world communism.

These remarks, not unexpected, drew retorts in the Soviet press. Sunday, for instance, Tass denied that Moscow supported terrorism and claimed that the CIA was the main organizer in the world of terrorist groups.

The cease-fire was requested by the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the joint guarantors of a 1942 Rio de Janeiro peace agreement between Peru and Ecuador. Ambassadors of the four nations met for almost 21 hours overnight Sunday and through Monday in the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, awaiting cease-fire confirmation from both countries.

Peru and Ecuador accepted an observers' commission to be formed by military attaches of the four nations in their Lima and Quito embassies, the Foreign Ministry said. The commission was to start work later Monday overseeing the cease-fire.

No fighting was reported on Monday by either side. Both nations had reported heavy losses during the fighting, but gave no specific casualty figures.

The foreign ministers of Peru and Ecuador met in Washington Monday at an emergency debate on the conflict by delegates to the Organization of American States. Both ministers were said to be explaining their positions to the OAS delegates.

Peru had declared victory on Sunday in the fighting over three remote border posts on the Cordillera of the Condor, a mountain range on the western edge of the Amazon jungle, about 800 miles north of Lima. The Peruvian military command said that it seized the last of the border posts in late afternoon and the Peruvian Foreign Ministry said that a conditional cease-fire order was given to Peruvian troops at about that time.

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The interpretation he challenged has been established government policy since 1970 and was restated last August when questions about the possibility of a military draft were raised in the parliament.

Administration officials said Sunday that planning is in the very

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Japan's Top Military Man Is Criticized for Questioning Official Defense Policy

By William Chapman
New York Times Service

— Japan's top military spokesman under political fire for challenging the official line that holds that a military draft would be unconstitutional.

Goro Takeda, who also led the purely defensive policy of the government, faced in the parliament for comments and Socialist members demanded that he resign.

It would be unconstitutional to break ranks posed a problem for Premier Suzuki, who ordered an investigation for the civilian defense minister, who cautioned Gen. Suzuki about his remarks.

Gen. Takeda also questioned the long-established doctrine that Japan's military forces are purely for defensive purposes and cannot be used abroad. Such a policy makes defense difficult, he said in the interview, warning that it could mean Japan would, in an emergency, have to fight on its own soil.

Gen. Takeda also took issue with the government's understanding that military expenditures will not exceed 1 percent of the country's gross national product, a limit being abided by in the current budget.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Japan has an all-volunteer military force of about 240,000 men, currently understrength because of recruitment problems. The government has said it could draw on a small reserve force in an emergency but stresses that a draft would be unconstitutional even in an emergency.

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Gen. Takeda, a World War II pilot, is chairman of the staff Council, which oversees air, sea and land military

military interview widely in the daily press Monday. Takeda objected to the government's official position that conscription would violate rules of the Japanese Constitution, one of which prohibits military service.

Takeda said it is "unbearable" a soldier's role in defend-

ing his country to be considered as akin to slavery.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

5. Spending

Washington, Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, says that projected federal spending must be reduced tens of billions of dollars. In a television interview, he reiterated that tax cuts should not be voted without budget cuts in place. The response, he warned, could still be to maintain strict control over the growth of money and credit, which did almost certainly mean higher interest rates. Page 3.

India Oil Cuts?

India could cut oil production to as low as three million barrels a day from the present 10.3 million level if the oil market were to end and other factors were to combine to reduce oil glut. Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Express Card account.

dictate me to do.

ISIDE

PARIS HEAD OFFICE

Spanish Stability Is Threatened By Suarez's Abrupt Resignation

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — The crisis touched off by the abrupt resignation of Premier Adolfo Suarez last week has assumed dimensions far larger than a similar event might be expected to cause in a more stable West European parliamentary democracy.

Spain's democratic constitution is only two years old, and the country's political parties, particularly the governing Union of the Democratic Center, have been severely strained by factionalism and the pressures of regional loyalties. In the case of the ruling party, the effects of its internal disagreements have been compounded by its minority status in the lower house of parliament.

Mr. Suarez, who was named by King Juan Carlos in 1976, had been premier of Spain for four and a half years longer than anyone else in this century. He presided over his party's quarrelsome factions by staying above them; he prepared no smooth succession, evidently hoping that the party would eventually call him back after his dramatic resignation last Thursday.

Storms in the Coalition

In a parliamentary democracy with established ground rules, the designation of Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to succeed Mr. Suarez would have been accepted, with the governing party closing ranks around its new leader. Instead, the decision by the party's 35-member executive com-

mittee has provoked fresh tensions in the Union of the Democratic Center, which, despite its name, leans to the right on most issues.

The right wing of the party, whose members are supported by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, has threatened not to vote for Mr. Calvo Sotelo.

NEWS ANALYSIS

vo Sotelo when he seeks parliamentary backing for his new government unless he can demonstrate that he is independent of Mr. Suarez. On the party's left wing, the justice minister in the outgoing Cabinet, Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, has warned of defection by his supporters if he is not reappointed. The church has vigorously opposed a mutual-control divorce bill prepared by the Justice Ministry, which Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez is determined to put into effect.

These storms inside the government coalition present dilemmas for King Juan Carlos as he exercises, for the first time under the constitution, his mandate to name the next premier in consultation with the parties. If he selects Mr. Calvo Sotelo and the candidacy founders in parliament, the prestige of both the king and Spain's untested democratic institutions will be tarnished.

There is some evidence that the king may withhold his choice until after the Union of the Democratic Center holds its second congress on the island of Majorca next weekend. If Mr. Calvo Sotelo em-

erges from the meeting with a solid mandate to govern, he will have an undeniable right to try to form the next Cabinet.

But the mathematics of minority government — the ruling party has 165 seats in the 350-member lower house — suggest that Mr. Calvo Sotelo will have difficulty in guaranteeing stability. If he forms an overt coalition with the right-wing Democratic Coalition, the left wing of his party may well defect; alliances with Catalan and Basque regional groups may hold his hostage to demands that the party's right wing, which supports strong central government, may not tolerate.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo, a scion of Spain's wealthy industrial oligarchy, has already drawn fire from the Communists, and, if he is perceived as moving to the right, the Socialists, the second largest party in parliament, will probably join the attack. Fierce Socialist criticism of Mr. Suarez last year marked the beginning of his fall, which was completed by back-biting in his own party and hints of royal displeasure with his leadership.

For all these reasons, politicians widely believe that Mr. Suarez's resignation is leading Spain toward early parliamentary elections that no party wants to contemplate. Since Franco's death in 1975, Spaniards have been repeatedly summoned to vote in national and regional referendums and two general elections, and distrust of politicians and party politics itself is rising.

Opinion polls, however, show that one politician, Felipe González, the plain-speaking, 39-year-old Socialist leader, has risen in prestige. The same polls suggest that voters might accord his party the dubious honor of being the largest minority in parliament, displacing the Union of the Democratic Center.

Aware that the country is weary of elections, Mr. González boldly hinted last week that his party was willing to consider entering the government now, perhaps in a coalition with a faction of the ruling party, with regional groups or even with the small Communist Party. Whatever the outcome of the crisis, the Socialists look like the gainers — at a time when in the rest of Western Europe leftist parties find themselves for the most part on the defensive. Mr. Suarez's resignation has revealed what many Spaniards have feared for some time: that the political stability of the last year or so has been superfluous.

Juan Carlos Delays U.S. Trip

MADRID (AP) — King Juan Carlos has postponed a trip to the United States scheduled for Feb. 9-17, the Spanish Foreign Ministry announced.

Parliamentary sources did not dismiss the possibility that the monarch might begin new consultations on a replacement for Mr. Suarez upon his return to Madrid from a three-day visit, beginning Tuesday, to Spain's Basque country, where separatists are conducting a violent campaign for independence.

It will be the king's first visit to the Basque area since he ascended the throne in 1975.

The U.S. trip will be delayed to a date to be determined shortly in consultation with the White House, the announcement said.

Warning Alleged

French officials maintain that an Iranian parliamentary delegation was warned last November during a European visit that France intended to proceed with delivering the 36 Mirage interceptors ordered by Iraq in 1977. Iraq ordered an additional 24 planes in 1979.

The visiting Iranians expressed disapproval of the French sale, but did not threaten any retaliation, French officials said.

Deliveries of the Mirage interceptors — built by Dassault — were originally scheduled to start this month, but they actually began slightly ahead of time, according to press reports and unofficial sources.

French officials have declined to specify how many of the aircraft have been handed over. Normally, France would deliver the new fighter-bombers in batches of three roughly every six weeks.

The Mirages are thought unlikely by military specialists to have any immediate impact on the Iraq-Iran war because of the lack of trained pilots, spare parts and command-and-control facilities in Iraq.

Embargo Lifted

A temporary French embargo on arms deliveries to Iran was officially lifted last month with the release of the U.S. hostages. The French government said then that it would be unseemly to resume weapons sales to Iran too quickly.

But the French attitude may alter now, a French source said Monday, following Iranian press attacks on France because of the Iraqi arms deliveries.

France has "committed all its strength to destroying the [Iranian] revolution," the Tehran newspaper

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Workers at Iberia Strike

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Political Detainees

Philippine Prisoners Call New Jails Worse

By Keyes Beech
Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — Much to their dismay, Philippine political prisoners are finding that their living conditions are worse rather than better since President Ferdinand Marcos lifted martial law on Jan. 17.

After clamoring for transfer from military to civilian custody, many political detainees now wish they were back in army detention centers.

Official sources say that the government is holding 1,086 political prisoners, or "public order violators," as the government prefers to call them. Several thousand were released last year.

"Thirty-three political prisoners who were transferred from the Bicutan Military Detention Center in Manila to the National Penitentiary, a grim, fortresslike building at Muntinlupa, a 90-minute drive south of Manila, now wish they were back where they came from."

"Bicutan was paradise compared with Muntinlupa," said Nelia Sancho Liao, the wife of an accused Communist guerrilla and herself a former political detainee.

"The 33 prisoners issued a statement complaining about the food, sanitation and toilet facilities and just about everything else in their new quarters. Moreover, it appears the army granted them much more personal freedom than they now have."

"The recent turn of events is ironic to say the least," said the prisoners, many of them former student activists. Saying that Mr. Marcos had expressed his willingness to forgive everybody and release as many political detainees as possible, the prisoners added: "What has in fact happened is that the majority of political detainees from Bicutan remain under detention. Worse still, those who are still in prison have been transferred to a prison where conditions are far worse than before."

"The prisoners are now under

the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice," an army spokesman said.

The prisoners specifically complained about the lack of electricity to heat water for their coffee during daylight hours; the ban against electric lamps and stoves; stinking toilet facilities; wormy rice and the high cost of bread and cigarettes compared to the cost in Bicutan. "Our food is a far cry from what we had in Bicutan because there we managed the food budget and did all the preparation and cooking," the prisoners said.

They complained that they were packed inside their quarters 24 hours a day in contrast to their freedom to move around at Bicutan.

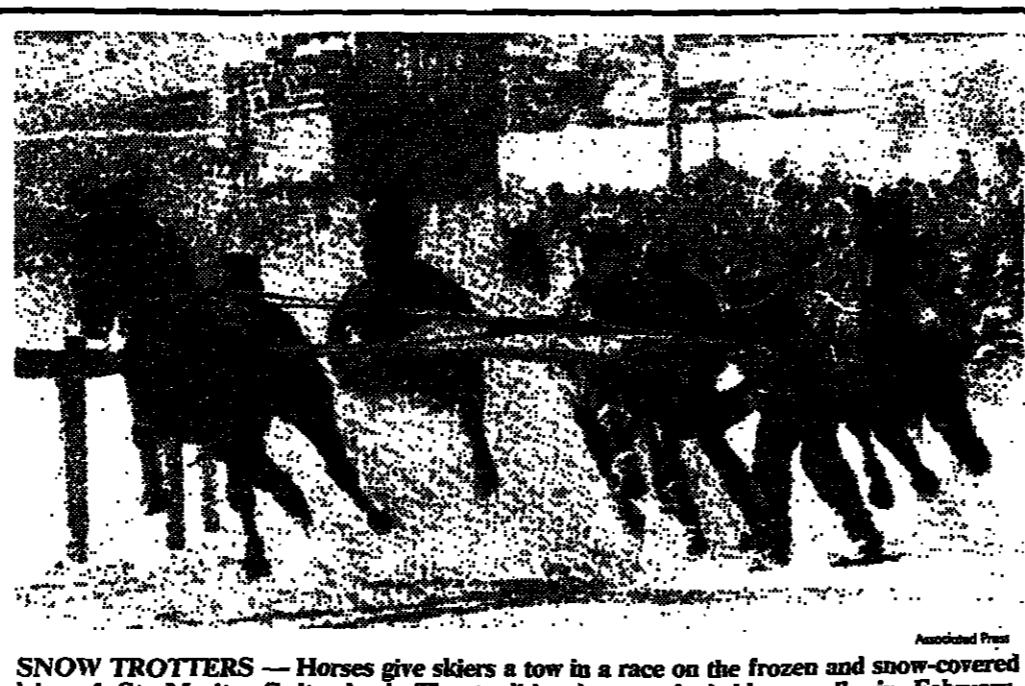
Worse yet is the restriction on visitors. Friends and relatives were freely admitted to Bicutan and male prisoners had conjugal visiting privileges with their wives. Now, according to relatives, prisoners are allowed only one visitor a week. This means they said that if a prisoner's attorney visits him, his wife or other family members have to wait until the following week.

Contrary to some reports, the political prisoners are not being forced to mix with criminals, but are segregated, relatives said. There were some indications that restrictions on visitors would be relaxed once the transition period is over, and the army has issued guidelines to the Ministry of Justice for the treatment of the political prisoners.

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Associated Press
SNOW TROTTERS — Horses give skiers a tow in a race on the frozen and snow-covered lake of St. Moritz, Switzerland. The traditional event is held annually in February.

Move From Seoul Detention

Kim, 14 Dissidents Said to Be Separated

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Kim Dae Jung, the leading opponent of South Korea's military-supported government, and 14 democratic activists convicted with him for sedition have been moved from detention in Seoul to widely separated prisons, according to Japanese Christian sources.

The sources said in Tokyo that the prisoners were dispersed last week following three recent hunger

strikes they held to protest irregularities in their trial last year. The 56-year-old Mr. Kim, who has been in poor health, reportedly did not participate in the protests.

Mr. Kim, whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by President Chun Doo Hwan on Jan. 23, was sent to a prison in Chonju, 70 miles southeast of Seoul, the sources said.

The Rev. Mun Ik Hwan, a leading theologian and human rights activist, was moved to Kyongju in the southeastern part of the country, while Lee Mun Yong, a former professor and a liberal well-known in academic circles, was transferred to Kimhae Prison, on the south coast.

Whip Hand

"The move is just a small visible part of a general effort to ensure that South Korea remains under the control of the regime of President Chun Doo Hwan," said a Tokyo spokesman for friends of families of the prisoners. "The background is an effort by Chun's people to diminish, if not cancel out, the effects of ending martial law by new laws to include press controls that still give the authorities a whip hand over public opinion."

Last month The People's Daily printed a letter from someone named Jiang Li-ping, who was not identified further, complaining that too many delegations were visiting the United States. In a column entitled "Voice of Readers," a forum where critical pieces can be presented unofficially, Mr. Jiang said Chinese Embassy officials in Washington were being overwhelmed by as many as 100 visiting delegations a month.

Mr. Jiang wrote that three delegations visited one American computer company in two days, asking the same questions, getting the same briefings and picking up the same brochures.

Request Refused

He said one eight-man delegation from a research institute was so eager to visit the United States that it did not make advance arrangements to visit researchers who had the kind of new printing equipment it had come to see.

Twice, he wrote, the Americans refused to see the delegation, and the managers of an American factory that used the new equipment also refused to allow a visit, so the trip, which cost \$34,200 in foreign exchange, was a waste of both money and manpower.

The British-type constitution was being revised done to allow the election of the Philippine president by direct vote. Mr. Marcos wants the constitution revised before May when he plans to hold a popular vote on his 16-year rule — eight years under martial law, which he lifted Jan. 17.

Mr. Macapagal, who lost a re-election bid to Mr. Marcos in 1965, said Mr. Marcos promulgated the new constitution in 1973 shortly after declaring martial law to become a one-man ruler without a legislature. He said Mr. Marcos amended the constitution in 1976 to give himself with legislative power even after Parliament had been called into session.

"Now he will again amend the constitution to meet the mounting challenge to his illegitimacy as a ruler by creating the position of a nationally elected and strong president," Mr. Macapagal said.

Rain Kills 3 in S. Africa

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — Local authorities said Monday that three persons died in rainstorms that struck parts of South Africa in the past 24 hours, including the Cape province, ravaged by floods last week that killed at least 28 persons. Another 97 are still missing.

The report, by the New York State Assembly Task Force on Toxic Substances, also offered new data to dispute an earlier Army report of involvement in dumping at Love Canal in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Army Reaction

There have been no reports of health problems around Tonawanda directly linked to the waste and the task force said it did not know if there had been any consequences among the surrounding population. But it called on the government to acknowledge the matter for the first time and to accept responsibility for further testing and cleanup.

Copies of two articles — one an examination of the meaninglessness of sex without love, and the other describing the gap between the rights guaranteed in the 1977 constitution and the reality of Soviet life, were seized in police raids on Mr. Lestnikov's apartment, the sources said.

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JANUARY 1981

Discourse Acces

How to 'Manage'

its Show 20% Improvement

Commonly Used Medicine Aids Memory, Study Says

By Philip J. Hilts

Washington Post Service

Says it is the press
usually from these car-
riers, and warns that
one cannot expect a
journalist just because
of a relationship.One should find Cab-
by less newsworthy.
He should not pub-
lish," the study said.

News Conferences

WASHINGTON (WP) — After

modest increase in de-

ficit presidential news

Force Woods
1 Off by U.S.

James Sherwood Jr.

West Texas Service

GTON — With more

than a dozen arming

pilots to re-enlist,

one of Air Force pilo-

ts has steadily declin-

ing since early 1978.

When air forces began to lure

promises of better pay

next September, Air

forces expect a shortage

of pilots and navigators.

Atmosphere is occurring at

the service is receiving a

large number of new

trainees. F-15 and F-16

Laid Off

At one time, commercial

airlines were laying off

part of a decline in the

passenger load. These pilot

and the Air Force's recruitment efforts.

The Air Force for six

years went to work for Trans

lines for better pay,

but it did not work.

In court has ruled.

Constitutional Court said

that journalists are not

protected by the law that allows

JOHNSON — Reporters must reveal

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Chun in Washington

It's not just the luck of the draw that has brought South Korea's Chun Doo Hwan to Washington in the second week of the Reagan presidency. President Chun needs the legitimizing approval of the United States, his country's chief ally and customer. And he wouldn't be here if President Reagan weren't willing, up to a point, to oblige. What happens may thereby define the new administration's approach to an old and thorny problem — doing business with the "free" world's authoritarian regimes.

Gen. Chun is now plainly in charge in Seoul, following in the hard-knuckled fashion of his slain predecessor and mentor, Park Chung Hee. Having devised a new constitution, which his people dutifully ratified in a plebiscite, Gen. Chun will almost certainly be elected this year to what is supposed to be a single, seven-year term.

It is a painfully familiar pattern, and its unfolding caused dismay during the Carter years. But distaste was outweighed by the same strategic considerations that persuaded the Carter administration to continue deploying 38,000 U.S. troops in South Korea. Human rights ardor was also chilled by fears

of unsettling a booming Korean economy that relies heavily on American loans and markets.

Even so, Gen. Chun has shown himself sensitive to American criticism. Before his inauguration, Mr. Reagan urged the Seoul regime to spare the life of Kim Dae Jung, the most prominent figure in the democratic opposition. And, lo, just after the inauguration, Mr. Kim's death sentence on sedition charges was commuted to life imprisonment. The Seoul regime said it took into account the appeals of "friendly nations and persons at home and abroad."

As Gen. Chun completes his state visit, every American word and gesture will be minutely analyzed, and not just in Seoul. There are good and compelling reasons to consult with South Korea on a range of vital matters, including its relations with the Communist North. But the trick for Mr. Reagan will be to distance himself from one policy of — rather than the cause of — human rights. If his toasts become a shade too effusive, his words could haunt him as surely as Jimmy Carter's accolades to the shah of Iran.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Continue the Grain Embargo?

President Reagan wants to decide this week what to do about the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. Calling it off would keep his promise to American farmers; carrying on would signal his commitment to diplomatic "linkage" in facing down the Kremlin. Candidate Reagan said the embargo was a poor way to punish Moscow for invading Afghanistan. But many Reagan supporters think lifting it without a Soviet concession would be dangerous appeasement.

If that in fact were the choice, it would be shortsighted to put a special domestic interest ahead of national security. The farmers could be protected in other ways. But there is a foreign policy case for scrapping the grain embargo, and it is sufficiently strong to shift the burden of argument to those who would maintain the sanction.

When the Red Army occupied Kabul a year ago, the embargo was an appropriate American response. It could never force a Soviet withdrawal. But combined with other moves, like boycotting the Olympics, it delivered the message that such aggression jeopardized the benefits of detente. Measuring the political effect is almost impossible. But there is no question about the practical consequences: the embargo reduced Soviet feed grain imports in 1980.

Moscow wanted to buy 25 million tons but got only the 8-million-ton minimum for which it had previously contracted. Though other grain exporters refused to support the sanction, only Argentina had some surpluses of high-grade cattle feed.

So the best guess is that the Russians were denied 8 million to 9 million tons of what they needed. Moreover, the substitute grain found had to be hauled farther and in smaller ships, straining port capacities and raising the costs of maintaining their livestock.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

That initial success, however, cannot be easily repeated. Moscow will be shopping for grain again this year: its 1980 crops fell far short of meeting internal demands. But the longer the embargo is maintained, the better world markets will adapt to Soviet needs.

Total world grain production may not grow fast enough, but Brazil, Thailand and other exporters would soon change their mix of grains to suit a large new buyer. Over a year or two, the only way to keep denying the Russians would be to limit American exports to everywhere. With less grain available worldwide, Moscow would have to compete against all importers for scarce supplies.

That prospect should put the idea of embargo in a different light. To deny grain to adversaries, it would also have to be denied to friends, many of them poor countries already reeling from energy prices. The induced shortages would also force major food importers, like Japan and China, to begin wasting resources on growing more of their own food inefficiently. And the embargo would become expensive for Americans: to lift the burden from farmers, the government would have to be a steady grain buyer of last resort.

To keep punishing Moscow with this weapon, then, risks paying an ever higher price. That suggests the embargo should be ended while it can still be considered a modest success.

Simply canceling, of course, could be perceived as weakness. So while the embargo still causes more trouble for the Soviet Union than the United States, its end may be negotiable as part of a larger Soviet-American deal. But those who would cling to it indefinitely need to show what enduring benefits will outweigh the growing costs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Fumble Recovery in Dublin

The U.S. ambassador to Ireland, William Shannon, earned his pay last week. If he had been given the choice, almost surely he would have passed up the opportunity to display publicly his diplomatic skill under pressure. That pressure came courtesy of a major blunder by one of his co-workers, Robin Berrington, who doubles as the embassy's cultural affairs official and press officer.

Mr. Berrington's blunder consisted of releasing to the press a private letter he had written that included many unflattering comments about Ireland. Some samples: the Irish are "a people with too much human nature — violent and compassionate — for their own good"; Ireland has "food and climate well suited for each other: dull." For at least some of the Irish citizenry, probably the only saving grace could be found in Mr. Berrington's harsh words about some of their old adversaries — "the Anglo-Irish set who speak as though they had marbles in their mouths" — and in his contrasting the Irish as "warm

THE WASHINGTON POST

lively human beings" with the "insufferable English."

But even the pokes at the ancient adversaries did not cool off Irish Premier Charles Haughey, who was reported to be both "disappointed and concerned." Both the Irish Tourism Council and the Irish Hotels Federation weighed in with their own understandable criticisms.

What could and should an ambassador do in such circumstances? Call for an investigation of the leak? Bounce the offending party out on his ear? Rush to the premier with a formal apology?

We applaud what Ambassador Shannon did. Here is his entire statement on the episode: "The Irish are famous for their sense of humor, and I think I shall have to rely on it in this instance." No overreaching. Just a little Irish-American charm to soothe a troubled situation. A little diplomacy from a non-career diplomat.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Time for Hard Decisions

The U.S. State Department has been taken over by a brilliant, enterprising ex-general with great geopolitical experience, Alexander Haig Jr., and he is demanding (rightly) that U.S. power be increased to restore global balance. But the Defense Department is occu-

pied by an experienced cost-cutter, who has gone on record with reservations about the "Carter doctrine," which regards the Gulf as prime importance to the United States and demands an appropriate commitment. How these two streams can be reconciled, and on whose terms, is an open question.

— From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 3, 1906

NEW YORK — The remarkable story of a visit to heaven and the sight of an angel host is told in an interview in the Evening Telegram with the girl whom Prof. John D. Quackenbos, of Columbia University, said he recalled to life from the point of death by mental suggestion. The young woman, who now the picture of health, corroborated the professor's statement. She said: "Before hearing a call to return to life, I seemed to be wandering through a vast, barren country. The air was filled with spirits, whom I felt rather than saw. Then I entered a vast building with long corridors and spacious rooms. In one room sat six judges. One unrolled a scroll containing the record of every act of my life."

Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1931

WASHINGTON — The deadlock of House and Senate over economic and drought relief programs tightened when Sen. Joseph Robinson, D-Ark., unexpectedly supported by Sen. William Borah, R-Idaho, announced that the upper chamber would not recede from its stand of aid at any cost; and Rep. John Tilson, R-Conn., said he would not accept a "dole plan." "I accept the challenge," said Sen. Borah, joining Democrats and Insurgents who want to push through a \$25-million rider appropriation for the American Red Cross. "Let's have it out." He denied that the Red Cross sum — which the Red Cross itself believes should not come from the Treasury — is a dole, declaring: "There must be no surrender."



And Something to Tie Around the Finger.

Pompidou and the Dollar

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS — Despite the extraordinary inflation warping the economies of most countries and reducing productivity while spurring rises in unemployment, I am still persuaded that the commonsensical approach of the late President Georges Pompidou of France offers guidelines for effective American approaches today.

The last time I saw the ailing president was July 10, 1973, and the world has certainly changed, since — for the worse. The striking difference, from a U.S. viewpoint, was that the value of the dollar vis-a-vis the French franc and other leading currencies was then plunging, causing alarm among investors from abroad in the United States and doubts about Washington's ability to handle the situation.

But Pompidou bloated and in great pain from terminal cancer, said: "It is certainly possible to halt the present and catastrophic decline [in dollar values]. And for a good reason.

"This is simply that the dollar is not at anything like its normal exchange rate. The U.S. economy works well, and the effect of inflation there is considerably less than in Europe. Therefore, it is absolutely absurd that the devaluation of the dollar — and I speak in real rather than theoretical terms — should have amounted to about 33 percent within two years.

"The dollar should be restored to its real value. I reckon this should be the rate that was fixed in February [4.80 francs to the dollar]. I am talking about the rate of the dollar in exchange with the franc because that is obviously what concerns me most. If we could return to that basic rate, we could allow for adjustments of only 2 or 3 percent. That is not dramatic. There is nothing terrible or difficult to handle about 3 percent.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 9 Tuesday, February 3, 1981 **R

SINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Final Negotiating Sale of Canadian Unit

SELS — Petrofina said it is discussing the sale of Petrofina to Petro-Canada for about 1.46 million Canadian dollars. It would cover all the subsidiary's 12.2 million shares at about \$110 each, the company said in a statement. Petrofina statement said negotiations are continuing and there are no problems to resolve before agreement can be reached.

In Petrofina Canada was suspended on the Paris and Brussels following the announcement.

I Sees Billion-Barrel Hibernia Reserve

DETROIT — Test wells have indicated that the Hibernia oil field foundland has probable recoverable reserves of more than a barrels, Standard Oil Co. of California's chairman, Harold told an investment group meeting Monday.

Corp., which has a 28.12 percent share on the field, had said the field to be commercial, reserves would have to be 500 million with production of 50,000 barrels a day. Standard Oil has a 25 percent interest in the field, Gulf Canada Ltd. 25 percent, Petro-Canada and Columbia Gas System 5.47 percent.

Keynes further said that the Tuscaloosa trend area of the U.S. West, where Socal has about 300,000 acres under lease, may ultimately produce as much as 10 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, "equal to of the country's current annual natural gas production."

Plans to Add Video Recorder Plant

HOVEN, the Netherlands — Philips said Monday it will convert at Krefeld, West Germany, to produce V2000 model video recorders, because its Vienna plant is expected to reach maximum capacity this year.

Philips spokesman said the Vienna factory can produce an annual of about 300,000 recorders. He was unable to estimate production capacity at the Krefeld plant, which now makes television and components.

Overseas, Philips executives said that planned output of the recorders this year was 400,000 units. The recorders use a reversible tape to play eight hours.

German Chemical Output Fell 4% in '80

KIRKURT — Production in the West German chemical industry fell 4 percent last year, and this year will be difficult as well, Karl, president of the Chemical Industry Federation said Monday. Sales rose about 5 percent to 108 billion Deutsche marks (million), noting that there was a rise of 20 percent in the first attributable largely to rapidly rising raw material prices. He said output should be in line with the country's real economic growth, but government estimates estimate at zero to minus 1 percent.

May Tighten 1981 Head Office Budgets

DON — Imperial Chemical Industries' senior management, re-drafted 1981 budgets for the group's head office operations. If further cutbacks, an ICI spokesman said. The head office is about 2,000 persons.

Meeting in ICI's house journal, Headline, the spokesman said the head office budgets and forecasts, which include previews' 1982 and 1983, may still fall short of the required targets. Initial proposals were rejected. Last November, ICI reported its trading since the company was founded in 1926.

or Japanese Banks to Raise Capital

YO — Four major Japanese banks will boost their capital by stock of 50 yen per value. Fuji Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Bank and Mitsubishi Bank, whose combined present capital is billion yen, plan to boost their combined capital to more than 100 yen near the end of March.

sources said major Japanese banks plan to increase capital to up internal reserves and cater to a swiftly changing managerial environment at home and abroad.

Bank and Industrial Bank of Japan previously disclosed plans to ease their capital, and Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank is reported to be making a similar move, banking sources said.

Tang: A Need to Slow Down and Outsmart the Giants

By Art Pine
Washington Post Service
WELL, Mass. — While some firms right to stay alive, the problem at Wang Laboratories is how to slow an unmanageable growth pace.

In 1977, the Lowell-based computer maker has been growing at a average 67-percent annual a pace that company executives must be slowed in at two or three years.

Wang's expansion has been so that it has caused serious problems in managing personnel resources, and there are concerns about service snags.

Wang's advances in new technology are pushing it into a market, with the prospect of seeking competition from such as IBM.

The changes come at a time An Wang, 60, the Chinese computer wizard who founded in 1951, is beginning to teach gradually out of the seat.

Corporate headquarters, a glass-and-concrete tower, growth is evident. The price — now 13,500, up from 10 years ago — is patently "I'm sort of a veteran," corporate guide in her late joined four years ago.

premises are brimming executives say the headquarter building still in the final stage completion, is already too small. The firm just broke for a third big manufacturing here.

growth of Wang and other technology firms here has led an economic renaissance entire New England region, had slumped badly after the of its textile and footwear industries. High technology has replaced footwear and textiles as the main staple, often in plants owned by failed mills and companies.

ing's basic lines are:

Word-processing equipment is the country's largest manufacturer of cathode-ray-tube processing systems — combined typewriter-and-screen device for writing.

Small-business computers is second only to IBM in of relatively inexpensive less computers, priced at \$100 less.

Desktop calculators and users for research, engineering and scientific computations also manufactures computers are.

Integrated information systems that combine data processing, printing and word processing, printing and

Its Worst Showing Ever

General Motors Posts Loss of \$763 Million

United Press International

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Monday it lost \$763 million in 1980 — the worst showing in the company's history and the first year since 1921 it has not turned a profit.

The loss compared with a profit of \$2.89 billion for 1979. GM suffered the setback despite

a modest \$62 million fourth quarter profit, which probably will make it the only one of the domestic automakers to keep out of the red for the final three months of the year.

Auto industry analysts expect Chrysler Corp. to post a \$1.7 billion loss for the year — highest for any corporation in U.S. history. They say Ford Motor Co. likely will show losses of about \$1.5 billion.

Neither operated profitably in the fourth quarter, analysts project.

Fourth-quarter reports from Ford and Chrysler are expected in about two weeks.

GM's fourth-quarter profit was down 85.4 percent from net earnings of \$426 million in the fourth quarter of 1979.

"The return to marginal profitability in the fourth quarter reflects increased consumer demand for General Motors products," said Chairman Roger Smith.

"We believe that we have turned the corner and, while recovery will not be rapid, we are confident that this turnaround for General Motors will continue in 1981."

GM reported worldwide dollar sales in 1980 of \$57.7 billion, down 9.21 percent from the record \$66.3 billion in 1979. Unit sales were 7,101,000 cars and trucks, down 21 percent from 8,993,000 in 1979.

Drastic measures were required in 1980 to steer the No. 1 auto company back toward profitability, Mr. Smith said.

"Employment was cut, the corporation's contribution to the employees savings-stock purchase program was reduced and the merit increase program was suspended for salaried employees," he said. "And there was no bonus for 1980 for any member of GM management."

GM directors voted to continue the company's common stock dividend at the reduced rate of 60 cents per share. The dividend was reduced from \$1.15 in the first quarter of 1980.

P&W Engines Bought For 11 Saudi Airbuses

PARIS — Saudi Arabia's airline has chosen United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt and Whitney JT9D-7R engine to power the 11 European A300-B4-600 Airbuses it ordered last December.

The engines contract is worth \$60 million with spares, Pratt and Whitney officials said here Monday.

Meanwhile, Citibank, the second largest U.S. bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust, the fifth largest bank, lowered their broker loan rates Monday to 19 percent from 20 percent. Movements in the broker loan rates usually precede changes in the prime rate, the rate that banks charge their corporate customers.

Citibank on Friday cut its prime to 19.4 percent from 20 percent and was followed by a few medium-sized banks but none of the big banks followed. Analysts said they may be waiting to see if last week's sharply lower cost of funds will hold.



Ahmed Yaki Zamani

Yamani Sees Big Saudi Oil Cut If End of Gulf War Brings Glut

Reuters

JIDDA — Saudi Arabia could cut its oil production to as low as three million barrels a day next year from the present 10.3 million barrels a day, Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said.

The level of possible production cuts would depend on production increases by Iraq and Iran after the Gulf war ends and how far the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' share of the world oil market declines, he said in a speech in Dhahran.

Saudi Arabia boosted output to over 10 million barrels per day shortly after the Gulf war began in September to make up for reduced supplies from Iran and Iraq.

London oil analysts said it appeared that Saudi Arabia envisaged production cuts in the interest of maintaining balance between world oil supply and demand, and was not threatening to

create a shortage and drive up the price.

According to Western economists, Saudi Arabia's great wealth would enable it to meet its essential revenue needs even if it cut oil exports to levels suggested by Sheikh Yamani.

Sheikh Yamani has argued that a rush by Iraq and Iran to export large volumes, to earn revenues needed to rebuild war damage, and a falling world demand for OPEC oil, could combine to cause a glut on the market. OPEC's share of the world oil market, he said, might fall to 22 million barrels per day next year from about 24 million at present.

The analysis added that one effect of a dramatic Saudi cut in output might be to erode the so-called "Saudi advantage" enjoyed by the four U.S. oil companies that take the bulk of Saudi crude priced at an average \$32 per barrel — Exxon, Texaco, Standard of California

and Mobil. Other Western oil companies have to rely on OPEC crude at an average \$35 per barrel.

Iran Said to Charge Premium

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran is charging premiums above its official oil prices in new contracts with Western companies returning to the Iranian market since release of the American hostages, oil industry sources said Monday.

British Petroleum said that it would be paying a premium of \$1.80 above official prices of \$36 and \$37 a barrel for the first three months of a nine-month contract for 65,000 barrels per day.

The Royal Dutch/Shell group declined comment on a new contract that industry sources said it had negotiated for 110,000 barrels per day of Iranian crude, but the authoritative Nicosia-based oil survey, Middle East Economic Survey, said Shell would also be paying the premium.

The journal added Monday that Japanese oil firms were negotiating reduced purchases from Iran of 300,000 barrels per day.

"All in all, the latest development in Iran shows that, even in a softening market, the uncertainty factor is still potent enough to prompt major customers [be they governments or private companies] to line up oil supplies wherever they can and at whatever risk," the journal commented.

It said it appeared that Iraqi raids on Iran's Kharg Island offshore loading terminal on Jan. 23 had not caused substantial damage, and that resumed sales to BP, Shell and the Japanese could help push Iranian exports up from a recent level of 500,000 barrels per day to about 1.2 million barrels per day.

Cuts in Premiums Foreseen

Bahrain (Reuters) — Market pressures may force some OPEC producers to cut premiums they impose above official oil selling prices, Maha Said al-Oteiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, said Monday.

Realization of those concessions was crucial to Chrysler's bid for the \$400 million in federal loan guarantees needed to avoid bankruptcy.

The company still is trying to nail down more than \$1 billion in financial help from bankers, suppliers and the Canadian government. Each of those must sign on the dotted line before Chrysler can draw down the guaranteed funds.

A 15-day Congressional oversight period following tentative approval of the federal aid expires Tuesday, but Chrysler officials have said they need more time — at least a week — to process paperwork involved in getting those parties to agree to the concessions.

Bankers were asked to convert half of the company's \$1.1 billion in debt to preferred stock and allow Chrysler to retire the rest at 30 cents on the dollar.

Suppliers must agree to a 5 percent price reduction in the first three months of this year and a price freeze at the Jan. 1 level for the rest of 1981.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

France

Marcel Dassault-Breguet

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	15,770	7,725
Profits	51.37	49.45
Per Share	2.45	2.10

West Germany

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	4,120	3,700
Profits	197.40	178.65
Per Share	0.28	0.25

Japan

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	80.80	150.00
Profits	19.90	19.79
Per Share	0.28	0.25

United States

Boeing Co.	1980	1979
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Revenue	2,020	2,200
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Profits	145.70	144.40
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Per Share	1.72	1.50
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Year	1980	1979
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Revenue	9,420	8,130
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Profits	600.50	585.40
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Per Share	6.23	5.25
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Japan

Revenue	1,989	1,772
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Profits	22.16	19.73
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Per Share	0.23	0.20
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United Kingdom

Revenue	2,220	2,220
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Profits	133.51	137.09
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Per Share	3.43	3.32
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Other

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eagan Ax May Fall on Major Synthetic-Fuel Projects

By Andy Pasztor
AP-Dow Jones

INGTON — As part of cutting efforts, the Reagan administration wants to halt in mid most of the big synthetic-fuels being built with billions of Energy Department

administration will be to provide loan guarantees or financial assistance for a number of synthetic-fuels projects if it revises the ground government involvement that such aid will go to the federal deficit.

White House aides are rapidly to develop more criteria for federal assistance projects. At the they are trying to pick a to oversee the country's effort. Last week Mr. accepted the resignations Directors of the U.S. Synfuels Corp.

Most Big Projects

trust of the new policy, administration officials and congressional sources confirm, is to trim number of commercial-scale that the government eliminate or restructure funding for at least half a major demonstration program by the Carter administration and get the Energy Department out of the synthetic-fuels business, transferring some of its assets with developmental potential to the quasi-governmental corporation.

"Our operating assumption is ... of the big projects by the Democrats will be cut," says a Republican

Senate staffer working on the strategy. "After that, we'll see how we can work within the law to keep the [synfuels] effort going."

The potential savings under the plan are significant — perhaps more than \$10 billion. But so are the risks Mr. Reagan assumes if he follows the advice of such aides as David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and slashes current projects.

Some Democrats in the House could decide to fight the proposed cuts and push to continue funding projects in which the government has already invested a total of more than \$600 million.

New Arrangements

Among the projects the administration seems determined to eliminate are a \$14-billion coal liquefaction plant in Morgantown, W.Va., sponsored by Gulf Oil in conjunction with the governments of Japan and West Germany; a liquefaction plant in Newnan, Ky.; an \$800-million plant proposed for Memphis; and a wide range of smaller cooperative agreements and research contracts to spur the development of fuels from coal, oil shale and other unconventional sources.

Moreover, Mr. Stockman and other Reagan aides want to reverse an Energy Department decision made two weeks ago to commit \$3 billion to two oil-shale projects in Colorado and a proposed coal-liquefaction plant in Tennessee.

"We want to set up new arrangements for parcelling out the money," says one administration official, adding that loan guarantees by the corporation do not mean actual outlays by the Treasury.

Semiconductor Slowdown Dents Stocks

By Charles J. Elia
AP-Dow Jones

YORK — The glitter has dimmed off some high-flying stocks for two months, as the market action suggests considerable potential point still exists.

most spectacular example Corp., a major supplier of equipment to the industry. Despite

on Thursday that per-

sonalized potential

point still exists.

the stock's action was

on Wall Street over a

decline that was a factor

in the near-term investment

Merrill Lynch, Pierce,

Fitzgerald & Smith.

stocks also pulled back

Materials (over the

another industry sup-

and trimmed their expecta-

several semiconductor

structures, including Texas In-

struments and Motorola.

Mr. Thomas Kurlik, who

reduced his profit estimates on

Micro Devices earlier in

the week, advised clients Friday

expects lower-than-planned

for the next six months at

the semiconductor industry is translating

lower-than-expected orders for electronic equipment," he says.

A Backing Stock

earned \$2.71 a share in

from \$1.26 in 1979. Mr.

who had been estimating

the down side."

European Stock Market

February 2, 1981

Closing prices in local currency

London

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**BY ORDER OF THE
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CASE NO. 3-81-00111**

In re: ITEL CORPORATION
a Delaware corporation,
doing business as listed below.
Debtor

TO THE DEBTOR, ITS CREDITORS, AND OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST OF ITEL CORPORATION:
An order for relief under 11 United States Code Chapter 11 having been entered on a petition filed by Itel Corporation, San Francisco, California, on January 19, 1981. IT IS ORDERED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that:

A meeting of creditors pursuant to 11 United States Code Section 341(a) shall be held on February 24, 1981, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., at the Gold Room of the Fairmont Hotel, 900 California Street, San Francisco, California.

The Debtor shall appear by its president or other executive officer at that time and place for the purpose of being examined.

YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED THAT:

The meeting may be continued or adjourned from time to time by notice at the meeting, without further written notice to creditors.

At the meeting the creditors may file their claims, designate a person to supervise the meeting, examine the Debtor, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As a result of the filing of the petition, certain acts and proceedings against the Debtor and its property are stayed as provided in 11 United States Code Section 362(a).

The Debtor will file a list of creditors and equity security holders pursuant to Rule 1007. Any creditor holding a listed claim which is not listed as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated as to amount, may, but need not, file a proof of claim in this case. Creditors whose claims are not listed or whose claims are listed as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated as to amount and who desire to

participate in the case or share in any distribution must file their proofs of claim on or before a date to be set by later order of this Court as the last day for filing a proof of claim. Any creditor who desires to rely on the list has the responsibility for determining that he is accurately listed.

The Debtor has filed an "Application for Order Establishing Notice Procedure; and Order Thereon," requesting that notices of certain sales of property and of compromises, and of applications for compensation and reimbursement be given only as required by Interim Bankruptcy Rule 2002(e) and (f), and this Court has granted such Application. Therefore, any party in interest that desires Special Notice of such matters shall within 30 days from February 24, 1981, file with the Court and serve on counsel for the Debtor-in-Possession a Request for Special Notice, as required under Interim Bankruptcy Rule 2002(e). Such Requests shall be served on counsel for the Debtor-in-Possession by mailing a copy thereof to:

Karl Bemesderfer Esq.,
Assoc. General Counsel
Attn: Special Notice Request

Itel Corporation
One Embarcadero Center
San Francisco, California 94111

Objections relative to any such Notices given by the Debtor-in-Possession shall be in the form of a motion, and shall be governed by Local Bankruptcy Rule 10, and shall be filed and served within ten days after service of any such Notice. The Court has reserved the right to modify the provisions herein relating to requests for special notice on motion of any party in interest.

DATED: January 22, 1981

LLOYD KING
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

• OTHER NAMES •

This list of names is provided for the convenience of creditors who may maintain their records of obligations due from Itel Corporation under some other name, and to ensure full notice to creditors. It is not an admission of liability with regard to any of the names set forth or for any purpose whatsoever.

All City Collection Bureau, Inc.

prior to 10/80

Alpha Omega Computer Systems, Inc.

Accounting and Business Forms Corporation, a Pennsylvania corporation, prior to 12/78

Accounting and Business Forms Corporation, a West Virginia corporation, prior to 12/78

ASD, Inc. (formerly Data Services Group), prior to 7/79

Blair Systems Corporation, prior to 6/80

CSC Data Services Corporation (formerly AutoEx, Inc.), prior to 11/79

Computer Dimensions, Inc. prior to 4/80

Dade-Broward Credit Bureau, Inc., prior to 10/80

Data Processing Bureau of California, Inc.

Data Processing Services Corporation

Delta Information Systems Corporation, prior to 6/80

DRI Computer Leasing, Inc., prior to 6/80

Eridine Development Corporation, prior to 6/80

Facts Nationwide Teletype Services, Inc.

LPL Data Services, Ltd.

Itel Administration Corporation

Itel Autex, Inc., prior to 9/79

Itel Capital Services Corporation

Itel Central Data Systems, Inc.

Itel Computer Corporation

Itel Computer Dimensions, Inc.

Itel Computer Equipment Corporation

Itel Computer Leasing Corporation

Itel Computer Products Corporation

Itel Computer Receivables Corporation

Itel Computer Sales Corporation

Itel Corporation, a Nevada Corporation

Itel Computer Access, Inc.

Itel Computer Lease Finance Corporation

Itel Data Products Corporation

Itel Data Services Corporation

Itel Data Services Leasing Corporation

Itel Data Processing Corporation, prior to 11/79

Itel Delta Resources, Inc., prior to 6/80

Itel Equipment Lease Finance Corporation

Itel Federal Lease Corporation

Itel Facts Nationwide Acquisitions Corporation

Itel Facts Nationwide Teletype Services, Inc.

Itel Field Service Corporation

Itel Financial Services Corporation

Itel Fedder Data Center

Itel Finance Corporation

Itel Financial Services (International) Corporation

Itel Insurance Corporation

Itel Interim Equipment Lease Finance Corporation

Itel Interim Lease Finance Corporation

Itel Lease Investments Corporation

Itel Lease Management Corporation

Itel Leasing Corporation

Itel Leasing Development, Inc.

Itel Maritime Finance Corporation

Itel Medical Arts, Inc., prior to 10/80

Medical Arts Division, prior to 10/80

Medical Data Systems Division, prior to 6/79

Insurance Data Services Division, prior to 6/79

Insurance Data Services Division, prior to 4/80

Banking Data Services Division, prior to 9/79

Automotive Services Division, prior to 7/79

Capital Division

Fleet Services Division

Rail Intermodal Division

Computer Finance Division

Management Information Systems Division

Insurance Division

Systems Development

Division

Rail Lease Division

Itel Corporate Information Systems

Computer Systems Division

Itel Professional Services

Division, prior to 11/79

Delta Resources Division, prior to 6/80

Network Communications Division, prior to 6/79

Container Division

Navigation Division

Rail Operations Division

Specialized Container Division

Health Systems Division, prior to 6/79

International Division

Computer Peripherals Division

Audited Division, prior to 4/80

Systemix Division, prior to 11/79

Lease Finance Division

Computer Remarketing Division

Data Products Financial Division

MVR Services, prior to 4/80

Manufacturer's Leasing Associates V

Manufacturer's Leasing Associates VII

Manufacturer's Leasing Associates VIII

Manufacturer's Leasing Associates IX

Manufacturer's Leasing Associates XV

Manufacturer's Leasing Associates XVI

Manufacturer's Leasing Associates XVII

Transportation Services Corporation, prior to 3/80

Utility Network, Inc., prior to 12/79

Itel Autex Division, prior to 9/79

Data Products Group

Financial Services Group

Transportation Services Group

Air and Fleet Services Group

Air and Equipment Management Group

Equipment Finance Division

Lease Services Division

Computer Products Division

Field Engineering Division

Leasing Division

Equipment Management Division

Lease Administration Division

Financial Data Services Division

Division

Utility Data Services Division, prior to 12/79

Computer Dimensions, Inc., prior to 12/79

Computer

Division

Communications Division

Commercial Data Services Division

Division

Accounting and Business Services Division, prior to 12/79

Rail Division

Data Processing Division

Program

Measurement Systems

Leasing

O.S. Leasing

Associates XI

Federal Division

Transportation Management Services Division, prior to 3/80

Services Division

FJC Leasing Company

Bus General Partner

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

February 2, 1981

Open High Low Close Chg.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

40,000 lbs. Cash per lb.

1/2000 Oct. 1st

1/2000 Nov. 1st

1/2000 Dec. 1st

1/2000 Jan. 1st

1/2000 Feb. 1st

1/2000 Mar. 1st

1/2000 Apr. 1st

1/2000 May 1st

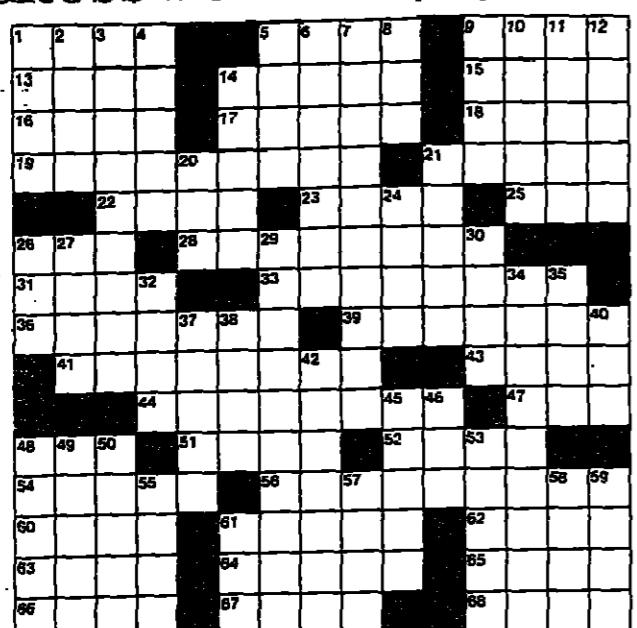
1/2000 Jun. 1st

1/2000 Jul. 1st

1/2000 Aug.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Theme for a sermon
5 Police alerts, for short
8 Spice
13 Finished
14 Quell, as fears
15 Affirm
16 Short skirt, for short
17 Raises
18 Expensive
19 Romeo-Juliet secret
21 Succinct
22 Grenoble father
23 Rend
25 Spread to dry
26 Tough tree
28 Supplement
31 Chidhopper
33 Increase
36 Protein in milk and eggs
39 Felix Adler's — Culture movement
41 Champion
42 — Lovely Day Today," 1950 song
44 Argumentative
47 Devoured

- 48 Opposite of fore
51 Tuesday
52 — Kingman, noted watercolorist
54 Sholokhov's "And Quiet — the Don"
56 Overbearing
60 Ruckus
61 "Give us the —"; Churchill
62 Within: Comb. form
63 Church calendar
64 Assault
65 Site of the tomb of William the Conqueror
66 Capitol Hill responses
67 This, in Taxco
68 Otherwise

DOWN

- 1 Weighty volume
2 Apt anagram for vile
3 One who fears foreigners
4 Rubbish
5 Away from the ocean's winds
10 —
11 Weighty
12 Apt anagram for vile
13 One who fears foreigners
14 Rubbish
15 Away from the ocean's winds
16 —
17 —
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Solution to Previous Puzzle

HIPS	AT	EAT	AM	OPTS
ONE	A	DERBY	PJAT	
GROUNDS	R	OGLE		
BENTLIES	T	TARGET		
ELLE	DITTY			
APHES	MICROBAR			
LOGIC	DIANT	SORG		
ASII	LAYER	PIXED		
DSHTURES	MASSE			
ARKIN	SOOT			
TEPEES	STOLE	THE		
ALDE	HOGIN	HARMOR		
ILKA	FETTEE	LAMA		
LAET	BASSTY	THNES		

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
CPT	6	4	Fair	6	4
AMSTERDAM	13	59	Foggy	12	52
ANKARA	2	34	Cloudy	18	28
ATHENS	15	59	18	37	Foggy
AUCKLAND	21	70	18	54	Foggy
BAGHDAD	32	64	Cloudy	32	64
BEIRUT	15	59	16	30	Foggy
BELGRADE	9	48	16	30	Foggy
BERLIN	6	43	14	34	Foggy
BUSSELS	8	43	14	34	Foggy
BUDAPEST	8	46	14	37	Foggy
BUENOS AIRES	28	62	19	48	Foggy
CAIRO	16	51	16	44	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	16	51	Rain
COPENHAGEN	7	45	14	39	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	12	36	Rain
DUBLIN	9	48	14	34	Rain
EDINBURGH	9	48	14	35	Overcast
FLORENCE	26	68	14	45	Foggy
FRANKFURT	8	27	14	25	Foggy
GENEVA	3	27	14	25	Foggy
HELSINKI	1	38	14	26	Rain
H.L. MANLEY CITY	29	70	14	31	Rain
HONG KONG	19	44	16	41	Foggy
HOUSTON	10	50	12	28	Foggy
ISTANBUL	9	48	14	39	Foggy
JAKARTA	27	61	21	53	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	8	46	14	34	Foggy
JOHANNESBURG	24	79	14	44	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	28	68	15	59	Foggy
LIMA	26	79	14	57	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	14	57	Foggy
LONDON	13	55	14	58	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (GMT times).

Superseded frequencies:

Western Europe: kHz 13.945, 17.225, 4.640, 5.955, 3.990, 1.197, 792, 11.240, 9.740, 1.296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 73.2, 251 (medium wave), 279 (medium wave), 255.307 and 222 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: kHz 15.205, 11.715, 9.740, 7.200, 4.640, 3.990 in the 19.7, 23.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.2, 223 (medium wave bands).

East and South West Africa: 25.650, 21.640, 17.200, 15.400, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.095 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 25.650, 21.640, 17.200, 15.400, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.095 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.640, 17.200, 15.400, 9.410, 7.180 and 6.095 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.200, 15.400, 11.910, 9.740, 7.180 and 6.095 kHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88.900 kHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during service periods to different regions.

Superseded frequencies:

Western Europe: kHz 13.945, 17.225, 4.640, 5.955, 3.990, 1.197, 792, 11.240, 9.740, 1.296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 73.2, 251 (medium wave), 279 (medium wave), 255.307 and 222 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: kHz 15.205, 11.715, 9.740, 7.200, 4.640, 3.990 in the 19.7, 23.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.2, 223 (medium wave bands).

East and Pacific: kHz 17.200, 15.400, 9.740, 7.180 and 6.095 kHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

South Asia: kHz 21.54, 17.200, 15.400, 11.910, 9.740, 7.180 and 6.095 kHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Africa: kHz 26.640, 21.640, 17.200, 15.400, 11.910, 9.740, 7.180 and 6.095 kHz in the 11.5, 13.2, 16.8, 19.4, 25.2, 30.6, 41.2, 49.2, 50.2 (medium wave bands).

U.S. Sailors Sift Garbage in Search For Classified Nuclear Documents

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Fla. — A box of classified documents on nuclear weapons was accidentally thrown out at the Orlando Naval Training Center last week, and three days later sailors were still picking through tons of rotting garbage to find the dirty, torn pages.

"It's our intent to find it all, as long as it takes," said Lt. Cmdr. Bill Harlow.

A two-man, overnight watch detail was stationed at the county's dump Friday night, and sailors were resuming the search at daybreak. About half the material had been found by nightfall Friday.

The sailors were hunting for more than 5,000 pages of text used in the Navy's nuclear training school. A cardboard box containing the material mistakenly was thrown out while sailors were cleaning out a storage area.

P-E-A-N-U-T-S

The pen, they say, is mightier than the sword.

SO WHAT DO THEY KNOW?

2-3 © 1981 United Feature Syndicate Inc.

But not the mouth.

B-C

WHY DO YOU SIT UP HERE ON THIS ALP?

IN A MANNER OF SPEAKING YOU MIGHT SAY THIS IS MY SPACE. DO YOU HAVE AN APPOINTMENT?

WELL.. AH.. NO. I..

DON'T SLAM THE DOOR ON YOUR WAY OUT.

B-E-E-T-T-L-E-B-A-I-L-E-Y

MR. DITHERS, SOMEBODY SAID YOU CALLED ME A DUMHEAD!

I DEMAND AN APOLOGY!!

I'M SORRY, YOU'RE A DUMHEAD AND I APOLOGIZE.

THANKS, BOSS.

IF HE DOESN'T STOP AND THINK THAT OVER, I AM IN BUSINESS!

A-N-D-Y-C-A-P-P

I SURE GOT A LOT DONE TODAY

HOME SWEET HOME

IT REALLY GIVES YOU A GOOD FEELING TO GO TO BED KNOWING YOU'VE MADE YOUR MARK

R-E-X-M-O-R-G-A-N

WHAT'S SHE STARIN' AT?

YOU SHOULDN'T WORRY...

THE UGLIER A MAN'S LEGS ARE, THE BETTER FOOTBALL HE PLAYS. ALMOST A LAW.

OH, THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

D-O-O-N-E-S-B-U-R-Y

ARE WE GOING TO HAVE A STORM?

NO, IT'S JUST NOT SAFE ON THE STREETS

J-U-M-B-L-E

LOOK, BABY -- IT WOULDN'T BE NORMAL IF YOU DIDN'T FEEL INSECURE ABOUT THE FUTURE -- BUT THAT DOESN'T MEAN YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE GOALS!

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS IS AN ENIGMA; IT CAN BE VERY MILD WITH LONG PERIODS OF REMISSION IN WHICH THERE IS MINIMAL DISABILITY. AND ONE DAY WE WILL HAVE ALL THE ANSWERS!

NOW, HOW ABOUT THAT LUNCH YOU PROMISED ME?

COMING RIGHT UP!

T-H-A-N-K-S

I MEAN, IF YOU'RE SO BENT ON CREATING AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT, WHY DON'T YOU JUST SETTLE THE WHOLE UNITED STATES EMBASSY?

YOU SAID WHAT?

I WAS JUST KIDDING FOR GOD'S SAKE...

R-O-J-E-K

YOU COULD GET TOLD OFF WHEN ON IT.

COME IN!!

T-H-A-N-K-S

F-E-A-C-H

PRINT ANSWER HERE: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

T-H-A-N-K-S

Y-U-R-T-I-P

Jumbles: CRANK VISTA MUSTER CHUBBY

ANSWER: What a married bridge player might have to learn how to do—TAKE IT ON THE SHIN

T-H-A-N-K-S

THE SIRIAN EXPERIMENT
Report by Ambien II, of
Canopus in Argos, Andros
By Doris Lessing, Knopf, \$10.00

Small Beats Tall as Archibald Leads Eastern Stars to Victory

Reviewed by John Lonsdale

By Sam Goldaper
New York Times Service

LASTING minutes in her series of columns with a testy pen, she was unkind to and, to a lesser extent, unkind to others. Between Zeros and Fives, I thought it was a disaster, and Marriages, entertainment, was her key to their 123-120 win in the 31st National Basketball Association All-Star Game. (Well, yes, but she leaves "doubt" in parentheses, though, al-ways believe in under-lying objects. Why not be permitted the license as, say, physi-
cal babbles on about and white dwarves and such?)

Something engaging 19th-century characters it assumes a big one, even writer and reader, and will do whatever he wants to do.

East all-star's ability to run plays and execute them better is the key to their 123-120 in the 31st National Bas-
ketball Association All-Star Game. (Well, yes, but she leaves "doubt" in parentheses, though, al-ways believe in under-lying objects. Why not be permitted the license as, say, physi-
cal babbles on about and white dwarves and such?)

Archibald, 32, was asked if coming back from the injury was his greatest challenge in his life, he said:

"I'm glad my coach, Bill Fitch, gave me a chance to play for the Boston Celtics," said Archibald.

"It's a dream come true for me. I had a lot of difficulty coming back after two years."

When Archibald, 32, was asked if coming back from the injury was his greatest challenge in his life, he said:

"I'm from New York City and a

I grew up with hard times," said Archibald, "and that was much tougher. Living in the project, I grew up around people robbing, stealing and using drugs and getting by that was much tougher."

Archibald was shunned by the fans, who chose Eddie Johnson of the Atlanta Hawks and Reggie Theus of the Chicago Bulls as the starting guards. He was named to the squad by Billy Cunningham, Philadelphia's coach, who directed the East team.

Archibald's first appearance in the game was in the opening quarter, when he replaced Theus and teamed with Johnson. But his major contributions, which provided Cunningham with his third All-

Star game victory in the last four years, came in the third and fourth quarters.

The game was sloppily played much of the time, but Cunningham said that all-star games have a tendency to go in spurts. "Last year we were down by 18 points in the second half and we won it in overtime," he said. "This year, we're ahead by 16 and almost get caught."

After playing 34 games for the Nets, then based in New York, he broke a foot and was sidelined for the season. He was traded to the Buffalo Braves on Sept. 1, 1977, but tore his Achilles tendon in pre-season and never played for them. He was part of a seven-player deal in 1978 when the Boston and Buffalo owners traded franchises.

The trading brought a season of turmoil for Archibald and the Cel-
tics. Plagued by injuries, over-weight problems and illness and caught up in the turmoil of coaching changes, Archibald be-
came a forgotten man, averaging only 11 points a game.

"Dream Come True"

The new Archibald began to emerge last season when Bill Fitch took over as the Celtic coach. Fitch gave Archibald the ball and told him to run the team.

Tanner Wins Indoor Title, Defeating Fibek in 3 Sets

From Agency Dispatches

ADLEPHIA — Roscoe Tanner, striving to regain a place in the top 10 after a rather disappointing year in 1980, romped to a 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 victory Sunday over Wojciech Fibek to win the 1981 Indoor Tennis Championships.

seeded seventh in the

Navratilova Beats Mandlikova in 2d Title at Chicago

From Agency Dispatches

AGO — Top seeded Martina Mandlikova, 6-4, 6-2, became the first player to win the women's title in four years in a row, cap-
ping off the Chicago Women's Ten-
nis Championships.

24-year-old Navratilova

also used her powerful serve and great

set to devastate Mandlikova in the

second set after losing

ice breaks in the opening

tournament and ranked 14th in the

world, kept the eighth-seeded Fi-
bek on the defensive with crushing

volleys and overheads. His

serving, generally the most effec-
tive part of his game, was not as

fast as it normally is but he won 12

consecutive games on serve.

Fibek tried forehand and pass-

shots to neutralize Tanner's

frequent rushes to the net and also

tried an occasional passing lob but

without much success.

The 29-year-old Tanner was

rated fifth in the world at the end

of 1979 before going into a minor

slump. He reached just one final

last year, and nine times was ousted

in quarterfinals. There was con-
cern about his future in tennis af-
ter a decade as one of the pro circuit's leading players.

Tanner broke Fibek twice in the

opening set, the latter in the final

game for a 6-2 victory.

In the second set, the two ex-
changed services, 6-6, and Tanner

won a tiebreaker, 7-5. The winning

point came when the eighth-seeded

Fibek outdid a return of a strong

service by Tanner's lack of at-
tack.

"We've limited to just three pass

patterns, and we really just didn't

have time to get everything col-
lective," he said. "Too, those were

some great players we were going

against and that makes it extra

tough."

After the NFC had taken a 9-7

lead at intermission, Bartkowski

gave his team some breathing

room with his touchdown pass to

Jenkins.

Floyd and Brown Set World Sprint Marks

United Press International

DALLAS — Stanley Floyd and Alice Brown set world sprint records Saturday night in the Dallas Times-Herald Invitational track

and field meet.

Floyd, ranked No. 1 in the

world and unbeaten in 1980, ran a

6.04 in both his qualifying heat

and the finals of the 60-yard dash

to set the world mark, edging Mel

Lattany and Harvey Glance. He

surpassed Houston McTeer's 6.05

set three years ago. Brown ran the

women's 60 in 6.62 to break the

five-year record.

The NFC defense was partic-
ularly successful in shutting down

the AFC's rushing game, holding

the AFC to 24 yards on 22 carries.

"We just weren't very artistic,"

said Sam Rutigliano, the West

coach. "I just hope I'm not the

first Pro Bowl coach to be fired,"

he added with a big grin.

S. Louis' Otis Anderson was able

to connect on just four of his 15

throws for 53 yards.

Game of Mistakes

Turnovers resulted in all the

first-half scoring. Murray's first

and third field goals were set up by

interceptions by Randy Logan of

Philadelphia and Joe Lavender of

Washington. The second field goal

was fumbled by a fumble recovery by White.

The NFC missed another scoring

opportunity after a recovery of a

handed punt by J.T. Smith of Kansas City at the AFC 1.

But the NFC, in turn, gave it up

when Ron Jaworski of Philadel-
phia fumbled a snap from center

and the AFC recovered in the end

zone.

After the recovery, Brian Sipe of

Cleveland took the AFC 80 yards

in just three plays, capping the

marathon with a 9-yard touchdown

pass to Stanley Morgan of New

England. The big play was a 52-

yard pass from Sipe to Cribbs.

That put the American Confer-
ence ahead 7-3, but Murray, who

had kicked a 31-yarder in the open-
ing period, hit two more field

goals in the final two minutes of the first half.

The NFC's final score late in the

game came on a safety when the

AFC was called for a holding pen-
alty in the end zone.

"Once last year we went something like 13 weeks in a row when we didn't have dinner alone one single time," Sipe said.

"By the second week you start leaving a pair of socks in a corner somewhere."

"By the third week you take off a sweater and maybe it doesn't get hung up."

"By the fourth week you're liable to have a pair of pants in the middle of the floor and a sweater draped over a lamp and clothes falling out of suitcases. And the packing is the same. The first week everything is neat as can be. By the fourth week you're just stuffing things in and jumping on the suitcase to get it closed."

Watson is in Pebble Beach to open his 1981 cam-
paign at rain shortened Bing Crosby National Pro-Am Golf Tournament, which ends Monday.

(In Sunday's second round, Watson shot to a 3-

under-par 65 to tie for the lead with Brad Bryant at 136. One shot back are Jerry Pat, Ben Crenshaw and John Cook, who held the first-round lead but slipped to a second-round 71.)

Watson's one of greatest stars golf has produced.

But Watson and his wife Linda are casual and easy-

going, unaffected by the enormous prosperity, star-
dom and public attention they have achieved in re-

cent years.

It is not unusual, early in a tournament week, to see

Linda trudging out of a hotel with a laundry bag heading for a laundromat.

They are among the more popular couples on the

PGA tour, mingling frequently with their peers. There was a post-midnight scene a couple of years ago when a flight was weathered in at Los Angeles and a group of stranded touring pros were bused to Burbank.

Watson just happened to have a bottle of vintage wine — which they'd planned to take home — in his carry-on luggage. It was deemed an emergency situa-
tion. The wine never left the bus.

But time with friends comes less and less frequent-

"The hardest thing is to be able to get some time

to be with yourselves, be with your friends, just live a normal life," Linda said.

Those times are restricted almost entirely to their

time away from the pro golf tour. A year ago they took two weeks off and went away to hide, using a friend's cabin in northern Michigan to get away from constant demands on their time. Watson returned to the tour refreshed and rejuvenated.

"Once last year we went something like 13 weeks in a row when we didn't have dinner alone one single time," Linda said.

It is for that reason, primarily, that Watson keeps

to a schedule of about 25-26 world wide tournaments a year.

I don't know how some of these guys play 30 and

35 tournaments," he said. "I'd be a basket case."

"What I want is the respect of

my peers, the other players.

They're really the only ones

who really understand."

His schedule is not completely set for the season,

but he will play the next three weeks in a row, is set to

